

very serious concern: Network computers also provide new opportunities for criminal activity.

The computer emergency response team, known as CERT, based on the Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, reports that the number of reported intrusions into U.S.-based computer systems rose from 773 in 1992 to more than 2,300 in 1994. Once into a computer system, hackers have the ability to steal, modify, or destroy sensitive data, thus the potential cost to users, including businesses, are staggering.

That is why the Justice Department and the FBI support this important legislation. It will help stem the online crime epidemic and increase protection for both government and private computers. The bill would allow Federal prosecution for those who misuses computers to obtain government information and, where appropriate, information held by the private sector.

The bill would also penalize any person who uses a computer to cause the transmission of a computer virus or other harmful computer program to government and financial institution computers not used in interstate communications, such as intrastate local area networks used by government agencies.

The NIA Protection Act would provide much needed protection for our Nation's important information infrastructure and help maintain the privacy of electronic information.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to say how pleased I am that we are able to enact this measure into law this night and have it become law and for the President to sign it.

American companies have faced the fact, unfortunately, that our laws were written so long ago that they do not deal with the protection of ideas in the way that they should, and we know in this information society it is the great power of our information and ideas that will keep us on the cutting edge of the economies of the world.

So I fully support this bill as well as the other Senate amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 2153) to designate the United States Post Office building located in Brewer, Maine, as the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building," and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to state that the minority has no objection to the approval of S. 2153.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2153. It is a bill designating the United States Post Office Building located in Brewer, Maine as the Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building. This measure was introduced by Senator COHEN at the request of the city of Brewer, Maine to honor this Civil War hero, four-term Governor of Maine, scholar and professor.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a more fitting tribute for this dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues to support this and I also have extended remarks at the front table.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, S. 2153, which would designate the Post Office in Brewer, Maine in honor of George Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. I introduced identical legislation on this matter, which the entire Maine Congressional Delegation has supported, and am pleased that the Congress has acted quickly on it.

I was contacted recently by Brewer's Postmaster, Stanley Abraham. He told me that the citizens of Brewer had requested that their Post Office be named in honor of a hometown hero, General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.

General Chamberlain was born and educated in Brewer, Maine. Leading the 20th Maine, he played a crucial role at Little Round Top in the Battle of Gettysburg. This battle was a turning point in the Civil War. His tremendous skills were duly recognized when he was given the only battlefield promotion to General of the Civil War. General Chamberlain's leadership skills were further recognized by the people of Maine when they elected him Governor by the largest majority in Maine's history, and returned him to office three times.

As a student of history, I am proud to recognize the accomplishments of General Chamberlain. His military, academic and political career has brought great honor to the City of Brewer and the State of Maine. Designating the Brewer Post Office in General Chamberlain's honor is a fitting tribute to one of Maine's greatest leaders, and I am pleased to support this legislation.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALDACC. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his comments and also his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, as was just noted, this legislation, which is important to note was introduced by both the Senators from the great State of Maine and is supported both by the gentleman whom we have just heard from but also the entire House delegation, does indeed honor a Civil War hero by naming a post office building located in Brewer, ME as the Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building.

In addition to being known as a man of remarkable valor in that war and a

great man in history, Joshua Chamberlain was also the president of Bowdoin College, and a scholar.

I cannot think of a more fitting tribute to this great American than following through on the adoption of this bill as just suggested by the gentleman from Maine, and I would urge all our colleagues to accept this unanimous consent request at this time.

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2153

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The United States Post Office building located at 22 Parkway South, Brewer, Maine, shall be known as and designated as the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain Post Office Building".

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMOS F. LONGORIA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2700), to designate the building located at 8302 FM 327, Elmendorf, TX, which houses operations of the United States Postal Service, as the "Amos F. Longoria Post Office Building," with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 2, after line 9 insert:

SEC. 2. INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Paragraph (3) of section 3626(b) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking the period and inserting "., and includes a nonprofit organization that coordinates a network of college-level courses that is sponsored primarily by nonprofit educational institutions for an older adult constituency."

Mr. MCHUGH (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to state the minority has no objection to the approval of H.R. 2700, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2700, as amended. This bill designates a post office in Elmendorf, TX as the Amos F. Longoria Post Office Building, with an amendment offered by Senator PRYOR. The amendment addresses mailing problems facing by Elderhostel, an independent nonprofit organization which operates a central course catalog and registration system for college level classes for people over the age of 60.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2700, as amended, will solve a problem caused by the fact that Elderhostel does not fit neatly into the Postal Service's definitions and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALDACCI. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed and amended by this body on July 30, 1996 under suspension of the rules, as the gentleman from Maine just noted. It does what I certainly believe and I hope all our colleagues agree is a very worthwhile step in creating certain mailing rights for very worthy organization involved in educational activities.

I would note for the record, Mr. Speaker, that a preliminary analysis by the Congressional Budget Office reports that the enactment of the amendment as placed in this bill by the Senate would result in a cost to the U.S. Postal Service. However, as the Postal Service is classified as off budget, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. Mr. Speaker, I would urge our colleagues to support this bill as amended by the Senate. I think it is a worthy initiative that would do this House proud and I certainly hope for its passage.

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate amendment to H.R. 2700.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES ACT OF 1996

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Commit-

tee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Resources be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4283) to provide for ballast water management to prevent the introduction and spread of nonindigenous species into the waters of the United States, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

□ 2300

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the bill before us is nearly identical to the Invasive Species Act that the House passed by voice vote earlier this week, except for limited amendments requested by the other body. I continue to have some concerns about at least one of those changes, but on balance those concerns are outweighed by the net gains to the Great Lakes region and to the rest of the Nation from this legislation.

One of the concerns I have is a major concern with the application of this legislation to the salt water ports, and with our chairman managing this bill, and with his deep concern for environmental issues, I do want to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT] for a commitment that we will examine these issues in the proper detail that they deserve in the coming Congress.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, my colleague has those assurances.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I will not object to passage of the National Invasive Species Act of 1996. The bill before us now is nearly identical to the Invasive Species bill that the House passed by voice vote earlier this week, except for limited amendments which have been requested by the other body. I continue to have some concerns regarding one of those changes, but on balance, those concerns are outweighed by the net gains to the Great Lakes region and to the Nation from this bill being signed into law this Congress.

This bill will contribute toward preventing further invasions by, and the spread of, nonindigenous aquatic species. It builds on the very successful program in the Great Lakes, which was developed under the 1990 "Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act," and expands the scope of the law to the entire Nation.

Also of critical importance, the bill should promote the development of new technologies, recognizing the limitations of ballast exchange in preventing the spread of invasive species that already have been introduced into the Great Lakes and other U.S. waters.

We all have a great deal at stake in passage of this bill this year. Passage of this bill into law will:

Help prevent further unnecessary devastation of our most valuable fisheries, as has

happened repeatedly in my district in the Duluth-Superior Harbor, in the Great Lakes, and is at risk of happening in the Chesapeake Bay, the San Francisco Bay Delta Estuary, the Gulf of Mexico, and other of our most treasured ecosystems;

Avoid public and private expenditures of millions of dollars a year on clearing zebra mussels from intake pipes and water treatment systems, increasing the cost of providing water and electricity to our citizens; and help preserve native species and the natural biodiversity of our Nation's aquatic ecosystems.

Finally, this bill includes certain exemptions which concern me. I intend to further examine these provisions and their impacts when we return next year. Along those lines, I would like to clarify that nothing in the bill supersedes any requirement or prohibition under any other law pertaining to the discharge or exchange of ballast water, including any conditions for lifting the export ban on Alaska North Slope crude oil.

I will not object to passage of this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] and compliment him for the leadership that he has taken on authoring this legislation, which I am proud to cosponsor and for moving it along.

(Mr. LATOURETTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] for yielding, and I thank him because he has gone above and beyond reaching across the aisle to make sure we can get this done. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHUSTER], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BORSKI], but most of all I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT] without whose persistence and shepherding we would not be here, and I thank his staff, in particular Ben Grumbles.

Also, Mr. Speaker, it happens to be Chairman BOEHLERT's birthday and I am not going to hold him up any longer. I would hope that we could all support this bill and I thank all my colleagues for making it happen.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4283, the National Invasive Species Act, as amended by the Senate. We arrive at this point today due to strong bipartisan cooperation. Many concerns were raised about the potential impact of the Senate amendments. After careful review, I am pleased to report that the Senate amendments will not compromise the fundamental purpose and goals of H.R. 4283.

H.R. 4283 will build upon the Nonaquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 that addressed zebra mussels and other invasive species in the Great Lakes. However, it is important to note that H.R. 4283 is national in scope, extending a voluntary incentive-based approach to all coasts and regions at risk. H.R. 4283 coordinates agencies, research institutions and others to prevent and control the introduction and spread of invasive species primarily through voluntary ballast water exchange and management education and research.